

(22) DISSEMURUS BRACHYPHORUS (T.).

Dissemurus brachyphorus, Sharpe, tom. cit. p. 795, "Blakil."

(10) TERPSIPHONE AFFINIS (Hay).

Terpsiphone affinis, Sharpe, tom. cit. p. 794.

(7) HENICURUS FRONTALIS, Blyth.

Henicurus frontalis, Sharpe, tom. cit. p. 798.

(18) CHLOROPSIS CYANOPOGON (T.).

Chloropsis cyanopogon, Sharpe, Cat. B. vi. p. 32, "Perak Hyan."

(15) MICROPUS MELANOCEPHALUS (Gm.).

Micropus melanocephalus, Sharpe, tom. cit. p. 65, "Piang."

(17, 29) RUBIGULA WEBBERI (Hume).

Rubigula webberi, Sharpe, tom. cit. p. 171, "Perak Ungoot."

(19, 20) IRENA CRINIGERA, Sharpe.

Irena crinigera, Sharpe, tom. cit. p. 176, "Lalu."

(27) ARACHNOTHERA LONGIROSTRA (Lath.).

Arachnothera longirostra, Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 796.

(11, 6) CORYDON SUMATRANUS (Raffl.).

Corydon sumatranus, Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 111.

(23) TRERON OLAX (T.).

Treron olax, Salvad, tom. cit. p. 289, "Punie-Siur."

(21, 14) ROLLULUS ROULROUL (Scop.).

Rollulus rouloul, Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 800, "Surokan."

(3) EUPLOCAMUS IGNITUS (Lath.).

Euplocamus ignitus, Sharpe, tom. cit. p. 800.

VII.—Observations on the Pied Wagtails of Japan.

By HENRY SEEBOHM.

CAPTAIN BLAKISTON has called my attention to a species of *Motacilla* from Japan which appears to him to be distinct from both *M. japonica* and *M. amurensis*. Capt. Blakiston has

sent me three males, after comparing them with the skins in the Hakodadi Museum; and I find that I have four other examples of the same bird in my collection. It seems to be a good species, breeding in the Kurile Islands, the island of South Yesso, and the island of Askold, and wintering on the coast of China from Takow to Amoy; I propose to call this bird

MOTACILLA BLAKISTONI, sp. nov.

Forehead, chin, and the sides of the head and neck (except a black line through the eye) white. Throat, breast, hind head, nape, back, lesser wing-coverts, scapulars, innermost secondaries, tips of primaries, upper tail-coverts, and eight centre tail-feathers black. Rest of wings and tail and underparts white.

From *M. amurensis* this species may always be distinguished by having black instead of grey lesser wing-coverts, and white instead of brown secondaries. From *M. japonica* its white, instead of black, cheeks and sides of the neck are a sufficient distinction.

Capt. Blakiston informs me that he has examples of *M. amurensis* from Kamtschatka; and Taczanowski also describes this species (under the name of *M. kamtschatica*, Pall.) as having been obtained by Dybowski in Kamtschatka. The synonymy of *M. amurensis* will therefore be as follows:—

Motacilla lugens, Pall. fide Kittlitz, Kupf. Nat. Vög. p. 16, pl. 21. fig. 1 (1832, nec Temm. et Schl. 1847).

Motacilla lugens, Illig. fide Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av. i. p. 250 (1850, partim).

Motacilla alba, var. *lugens*, Illig. fide Schrenck, Amurlande, i. p. 338 (1860).

Motacilla amurenris, Seebohm, Ibis, 1878, p. 345.

Motacilla camtschatica, Pall. fide Taczanowski, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1882, p. 388.

In winter both *M. amurensis* and *M. blakistoni* lose the black on the throat and on the lower breast. *M. japonica* appears to retain the black all the year round. The example of *M. amurensis* figured in 'The Ibis,' 1878, pl. ix. is the only skin of this species which I have seen that appears to

be quite in breeding-plumage. Seven other skins in my collection have white chins; but the male described by Dybowski is said to have the throat black to the base of the bill. If full summer plumage be so rare in this species, it may also be so in *M. leucopsis*, and Mr. Hume is probably right in considering *M. sechuensis* as the fully adult plumage of the latter species. Assuming this to be the case, the Pied Wagtails of Asia in adult summer plumage may be diagnosed as follows:—

- a. Back grey.
 - a'. Cheeks black..... *personata*.
 - b'. Cheeks white.
 - a''. Black line through the eye..... *ocularis*.
 - b''. No black line through the eye *dukhunensis*.
- b. Back black.
 - c'. Cheeks black.
 - c''. Chin white *japonica*.
 - d''. Chin black.
 - a'''. Black on the head coming down in a
peak to the base of the tail..... *maderaspata*.
 - b'''. Forehead white *hodgsoni*.
 - d'. Cheeks white.
 - e''. Black line through the eye.
 - c'''. Shoulders black; secondaries white.. *blakistoni*.
 - d'''. Shoulders grey; secondaries brown.. *amurensis*.
 - f''. No black line through the eye *leucopsis*.

VIII.—On the Genera *Microbates* and *Rhamphocænus* of the Family Formicariidæ. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

(Plate III.)

IN the Appendix to our 'Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium,' published in 1873, Mr. Salvin and I instituted a new genus of Formicariidæ, with the subjoined characters:—

MICROBATES, gen. nov.

(μικρὸς, *parvus*, et βαρὺς, *qui incedit*.)

Habitus generalis *Rhamphocæni*, rostro paulo crassiore at